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VOL. V NO. 18

## Six planes shot down in dogfight

DAMASCUS, Sept. 24 (Agencies) — Syria admitted losing four jet fighters Monday in a dogfight with Israeli war planes near Beirut and said two Israeli jets were shot down.

A military communiqué issued in Damascus said:

"At 1249 GMT Monday Israeli jets raided civilian camps in the Damour area south of Beirut."

"Our jets confronted them. A dogfight followed. Two Israeli jets were shot down and the remaining jets fled."

"We had four jets hit while the remaining planes returned to base safely."

Military sources said two of the Syrian aircraft crashed in the Shouf mountains south of the capital and two near the village of Aramoun, south of Beirut. According to the sources, no Israeli aircraft was hit.

A Reuter correspondent in Sidon said the dogfight, over the Damour-Mishref area, lasted for about five minutes. People in the southern port city heard the sound of explosions, he added.

He quoted witnesses as saying air-to-air missiles were in action and that they saw two "fireballs" falling on the mountain area south-east of Beirut.

Palestinian sources in Sidon said they believed the fireballs were two shot-down planes.

Beirut radio interrupted its newscast to announce that the clash took place at 2.40 (1240 GMT) when Syrian fighters intercepted Israeli planes in a mountain area near Beirut.

It said it had no more details about the clash "but two planes were seen falling" in the region.

On June 27, the Israeli Air Force, using the U.S.-made F-15 fighter for the first time in combat, shot down five Syrian MiGs in an aerial clash over Southern Lebanon.

Hass in Damascus

Meanwhile, Lebanese Prime Minister Selim Hoss arrived in Damascus Monday and met his Syrian counterpart Muhammad Ali Halabi to discuss the situation in Lebanon.

Dr. Hoss also held talks on bilateral relations and the situation in southern Lebanon with President Hafez Assad.

Syria has a 30,000-man peace-keeping force deployed in Lebanon under an Arab League mandate.

Lebanon has been urging Arab leaders to hold a summit conference to discuss joint measures to deal with the continuing instability in the southern area bordering Israel.

Dr. Hoss told reporters that he hoped to go to the proposed summit with the support of Syria and the understanding of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The prime minister returned to Beirut later Monday.

## German mark value hiked

BRUSSELS, Sept. 24 (Agencies) — West Germany agreed to revalue the mark against other key European currencies Monday, but bankers and foreign exchange dealers said the move was not sufficient to halt the worldwide flight to gold.

The West German move, believed taken in close consultation with U.S. authorities, was announced after a 15 hour meeting of finance ministers and central bankers of the European Monetary System here.

The meeting, which began Sunday and lasted into the small hours Monday morning, was the first currency realignment since formation of the EMS six months ago.

The group, which consists of all Common Market states except Britain, said in a statement that the two per cent addition to the mark's value followed "tensions exerted on the exchange markets in the past few days that were due to currency movements outside the EMS."

But currency dealers in West Germany and France said later Monday that the move appeared to have done little to prop up the value of members' paper currency, and added that stronger measures should have been taken.

The dollar, which has been falling in recent weeks, fluctuated uncertainly at first, then firms a bit Monday, trading on the London Exchange at the close at 1.7700 marks, compared to Friday's close of 1.7647. The British pound was traded at \$2.1576 compared to Friday's \$2.1632. (See related story, Page 10.)

The price of gold, which has been hitting



## Mideast wars have cost U.S. up to \$ 70 billion

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 — The last four Middle East wars have cost the United States up to \$70 billion, according to State Department calculations.

And this total — based on readily available figures — may fall far short of the actual dollar costs to the U.S. of the Arab-Israel conflict, the department said.

It is virtually impossible to capture in a single sum the total cost to the United States of the four wars in the Middle East," it said, "since the indirect costs of war spread out too widely."

But the State Department said the total of a number of easily calculated costs "comes to something between \$55 billion and \$70 billion."

The figures were provided to Congress following a request from the House Foreign Affairs Committee last May. At the time, the committee was holding hearings on the 1979 supplemental Middle East aid package for Egypt and Israel. The figures were published this month in a report on the hearings.

The costs to the U.S. include military and economic aid to Israel and the Arab states, American contributions to UNRWA and U.N. peacekeeping forces, and the immediate cost to the U.S. economy of the 1973-74

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## Algosaibi reiterates that state will sell off industrial holding

JEDDAH, Sept. 24 — Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Algosaibi has repeated the government's promise to sell its share in industrial ventures to the public as soon as they are well established.

He told SPA Monday that the government wanted to remove obstacles blocking public involvement in industry, and not to compete with the public.

The Council of Ministers recently decided to allot 100,000 shares in the Saudi Arabian Fertilizer Company to the firm's workers. Dr. Algosaibi said that was proof that the government cared for the prosperity of the public and a confirmation of its belief that the fruits of economic development are the right of every citizen.

He added that it is the government's policy to distribute shares on the principles of equity and justice. Workers will not have to pay in cash, but in installments from the dividends of the shares they are allocated. They will also be

sold them at the issue price, far lower than market prices.

The minister thanked King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd on behalf of the workers for their concern with improving the workers' living standards.

The government has already declared its intention of selling the shares of several state and semi-state enterprises once they are established. They include the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation, Petromin's refinery companies and the Saudi Public Transport Company.

There has been a noticeable public interest in recent share offers. When SAPTO's formation was announced, three times the number of shares available were demanded by the public. The government allotted shares to subscribers in a sliding scale that favored the smaller investor over the larger.

Until recently the interest seems to have centered on the possibility of capital gains. Shares

in the Saudi Investment Banking Corporation were offered at SR100 in 1976, and proving that the interest was not misplaced rose to SR650 within six months.

Even when the stock was split three for one, the price of a single share went down to only SR350.

But there is a growing new middle class of people unwilling to put moderate savings into business or property and unable to earn commercial interest in the banks.

RIYADH, Sept. 24 — Not a single Saudi applicant who fulfilled all the requirements has been rejected by Riyadh University this year, according to the registrar, Dr. Abdul Wahhab Mansouri.

Mansouri said that 2,549 students will be distributed among the different faculties, according to the marks they obtained for their secondary school certificates and the other requirements they fulfilled.

He added that 45 students who did not fulfill the requirements, 39 graduates of the Scientific Institute here who also failed and one student who could attend only part time were rejected.

The 2,549 students accepted included 2,383 Saudis. Mansouri also said that 651 women students had applied, out of whom 458 passed and 193 failed.

He added that 334 were admitted and 124 were rejected. Of the ones admitted, 316 were Saudi and 18 non-Saudi.

The meeting was due to discuss improving evening classes, to study their requirements for the coming academic year and to ensure that all they need is provided. It was due to be attended by the chief of the Adult Education Department and a number of directors of adult education colleges.

The Riyadh Education Directorate has produced a book on wiping out illiteracy which lays down comprehensive methods for adult education. Saloum told SPA that the book was the result of long research, and it will be useful to teachers of literacy.

He added that across the Kingdom 5,915 classes are to be opened for adult literacy courses in 2,139 schools this year.



Dr. Ghazi Algosaibi

## UPM research director responds to criticism

JEDDAH, Sept. 24 — The Applied Research Institute at the University of Petroleum and Minerals in Dhahran is trying to find solutions for problems facing the country in using advanced petroleum, water and mineral technology, its director says.

In an interview published in *Al-Bilad* Monday, the director, Dr. Abdullah Issa Al-Dabbagh, said that the institute was set up as a Saudi organization for applied research. It tries to liaise with the government in order to bring UPM closer to the state, society and industry. It wants the university's potential to be used.

Dabbagh was replying specifically to complaints that the research carried out at UPM is a result of the personal inclinations of the teaching staff rather than a response to the needs of society.

Dabbagh said that the department's research falls into several divisions. One covers petroleum and natural gas technology, and includes a petrochemical section. Another takes in energy, and looks into diversification of the Kingdom's power sources away

## Every qualified Saudi accepted by Riyadh U

He regretted that the university did not have a single Saudi or non-Saudi woman to teach geography. The subject will not be taught girls for that reason.

Mansouri's figures excluded students accepted on official scholarships, those taken into the Abha Faculty of Arts and graduates of the Arabic Language Institute.

Freshmen are to register from Dec. 1 and everyone else from Sept. 29. Students should go to their faculties for registration cards.

In other educational developments, a meeting was held Monday in Riyadh to discuss the progress of the adult illiteracy campaign in the Central Region. It was chaired by Dr. Hamad Al-Salloum, director of education in the region.

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He added that across the Kingdom 5,915 classes are to be opened for adult literacy courses in 2,139 schools this year.

## Five-star hotel deal let

BAHA, Sept. 24 — An agreement has been signed for the construction of the first five-star hotel in Baha province.

Cotac-Lippy of France, who designed the Hotel Nassiriyah in Riyadh, completed the plans for the Baha hotel for a company owned by Sheikh Al-Hamidi, *Arab News* has learnt.

It could not immediately be learned who won the SR 23 million contract, which calls for completion of the building in 23

months. The French firm's designs include a main building of 70 rooms and eight suites. In addition, seven villas, and two meeting halls are planned for the site.

There has been a flurry of building activity in the area lately, including a major 60 mw power plant, new highway links, and a SR 522 million hospital.

The province, a region of great natural beauty, is felt to have considerable tourist potential.

## Is there a relationship between the price of Gold and the cost of a barrel of crude?

## What will the US Dollar, Swiss Franc, and German Mark be worth one year from now?

## Will Gold go to \$500 an ounce?

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research conclusions with current market trends and then select the investment medium best suited to the client's objectives.

In addition to personalized service, the hallmark of private banking, our clients enjoy the stability of neutral Switzerland, the security of a strong currency, and the discretion of a Swiss bank.

Our partner, Mr. André Bordier, will be at the Kaki Hotel, Jeddah, from September 28 to October 4. If you want to know more about our investment views, please contact him for an appointment.

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**Is there a relationship between the price of Gold and the cost of a barrel of crude?**

**What will the US Dollar, Swiss Franc, and German Mark be worth one year from now?**

**Will Gold go to \$500 an ounce?**

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## Bakhtiar vows to return home to fight Khomeini

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (R) — Deposed Iranian Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar has said that he intends to return to Iran as soon as possible to oppose Ayatollah Khomeini.

"I am not waiting for Khomeini's departure from Iran. I am only asking for a minimum of security and legality. Then I will return to fight Khomeini," Bakhtiar told *Newsweek* during a recent interview in London.

Bakhtiar, appointed prime minister by the Shah and forced into exile by Khomeini, said that the present government was worse than the Shah's. "It took the Shah years to develop a corrupt system. Khomeini did it in months," he alleged.

Bakhtiar claimed that he draws support from Iran's liberal bourgeoisie, technocrats, the middle class and women.

"One thing that I would like to

point out is that many Western people, especially Americans, think that Khomeini's religious system can stop the process of Communists," Bakhtiar said.

"They are completely wrong. His dictatorship is not in the interests of democracy. In fact, the Communists profit from this situation and are already making progress in Iran," he said without giving any further details.

Bakhtiar said the "basic stupidity of Khomeini's system and the results of his economic and social policies" would aid in overthrowing the Ayatollah's government.

Since leaving Iran, Bakhtiar denied having any contacts with the Shah and said the ousted monarch's return was "not likely at the moment or in the future."

As for Bakhtiar seeking outside help in his own efforts to return to Iran, he said: "I don't want material help, but I would like to ask Western countries to support my ideology of social democracy... the French and British governments are helping me by allowing me to speak out, to attack Khomeini's system..."

Regarding Kurdish autonomy, Bakhtiar said: "...Inside Iran, it is possible to give people greater self-determination, and, of course, the Kurds must have it. I cannot agree with Khomeini's manner of attacking the Kurds with tanks and other heavy weapons..."

In a separate development in Amman, Palestinian sources said Sunday that 13 Palestinians have been released from jail in Jordan under a royal amnesty.

The amnesty marked the visit to Amman last Wednesday by PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

The resolution calls for the withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab territories and endorses its right to live within

Kyprianou to address Assembly

## U.N. urged to implement Cyprus decisions

NICOSIA, Sept. 24 (Agencies) — President Spyros Kyprianou has said that he would ask the United Nations General Assembly in New York for justice and freedom for the people of Cyprus.

Kyprianou said Sunday before leaving for the U.N. that he would explore ways of getting the U.N. resolutions on Cyprus implemented, the Cyprus News Agency (CNA) reported.

Kyprianou Monday made a short stopover in Athens where he met with Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis to brief him on developments in the Cyprus issue.

He said he had in mind the possibility of an international conference on Cyprus or the setting up of



Spyros Kyprianou  
a Security Council committee to help Secretary-General Kurt

Waldheim to carry out U.N. resolutions concerning the Mediterranean island.

"We shall convey the agony of the Cypriot people and their demand for justice and freedom," he said.

"After the decisions of the Commonwealth Conference and the nonaligned summit we go to the U.N. General Assembly with more hopes," Kyprianou was quoted as saying.

The nonaligned summit in Havana earlier this month called for immediate resumption of talks between the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities on the Cyprus problem.



Shahpour Bakhtiar

## Pakistan municipal vote starts today

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 24 (R) — Pakistanis in three of the country's four provinces vote Tuesday for the first time since the armed forces took power in a coup in July 1977.

The country's more than 100 political parties have been banned from taking part in the election to choose district and municipal councils, the first local bodies in Pakistan since municipal governments modeled in Britain's local councils were abolished in 1959.

The voting Tuesday is in Sindh and the Punjab, Pakistan's most populous and politically volatile provinces, and the northwest frontier province. Voting in the fourth province, Baluchistan, takes place on Thursday.

Pakistan's military ruler, Gen. Zia Ul-Haq, announced last month that he was going ahead with the polls, despite widespread opposition from politicians, because he considered them the cornerstone of democracy and necessary for an eventual return to civilian rule.

The politicians, mainly from the two leading political groups, the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) and the People's Political Party (PPP) of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, fear that Zia will use the local bodies as an electoral college for indirect elections to parliament rather than the general elections he has promised for Nov. 17.

## Doubling U.S. economic aid to Egypt, Israel 'unlikely'

CAIRO, Sept. 24 (AP) — The top U.S. aid official said Sunday the doubling of economic aid sought by Egypt and Israel is "unlikely" because of America's tight domestic budget.

Douglas Bennet, administrator of the Agency for International Development, did not rule out increases for America's two strongest allies in the Middle East.

Bennet, on a four-nation Mideast tour, spoke at a news conference in Cairo after meeting for 45 minutes earlier in the day with President Anwar Sadat in the Suez Canal city of Ismailia.

Both Egyptian and Israeli officials were in Washington earlier this month promoting large increases in their aid packages.

For 1981, Israel is seeking a doubling of economic help to \$1.6 billion while one high-ranking Egyptian official has suggested Egypt might do the same and ask for two billion dollars for 1981.

"The United States has many conflicting budgetary requirements upon us," Bennet said. "It

is unlikely our foreign assistance will increase anywhere near the billion dollars that (doubling Egypt's aid) would imply."

Total U.S. foreign aid is \$3.8 billion this year, of which Egypt gets nearly a third.

He said that the "same constraints" which limit Egypt's aid program would also apply to Israel.

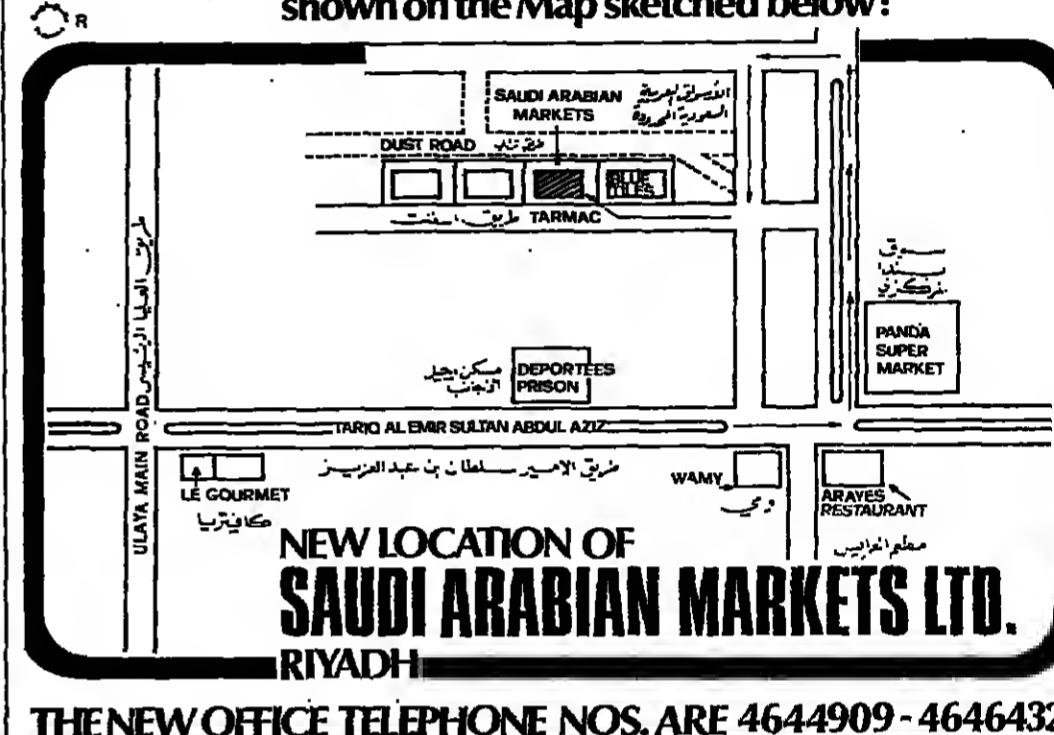
However, he added "I certainly wouldn't rule out appropriate additional assistance."

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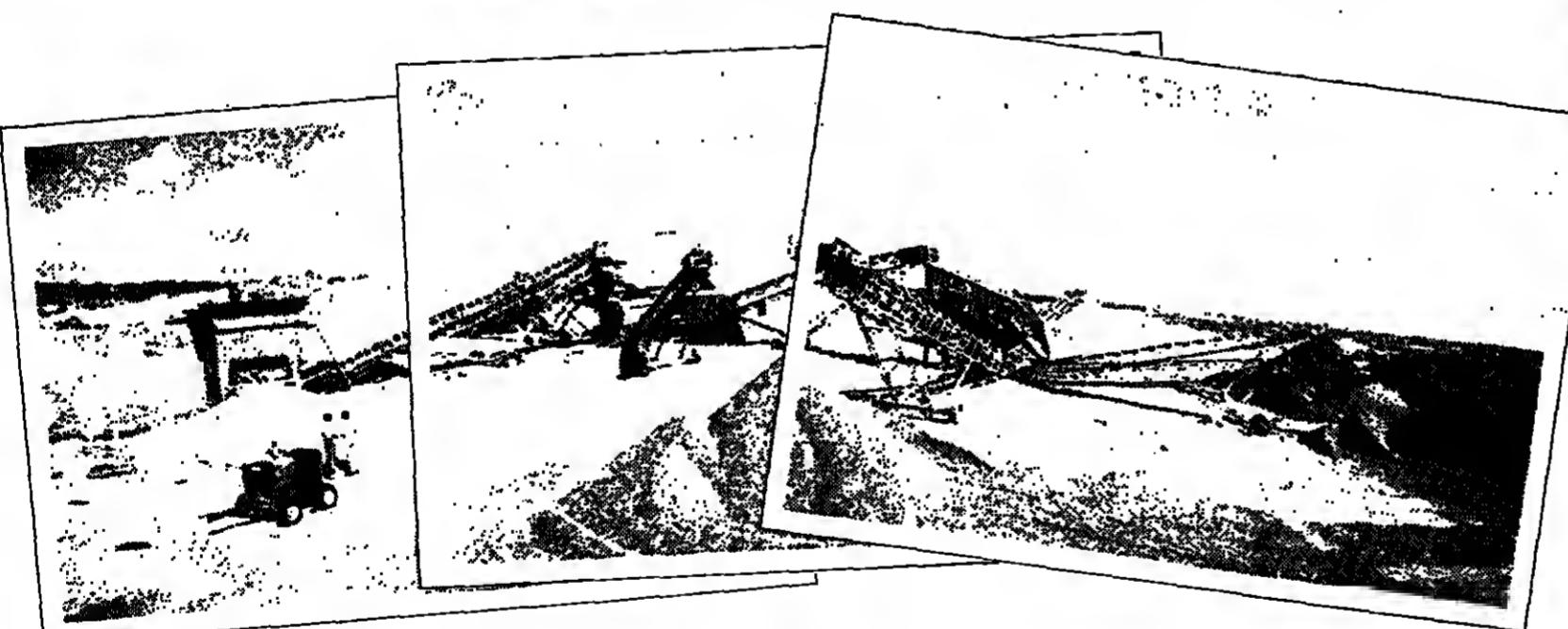
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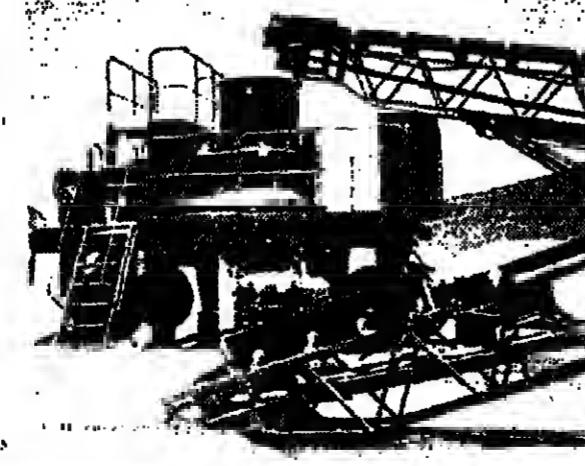
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## A LITTLE UNITY...

An oft repeated saying by President Sadat is that Arab divisions will always oullyf their opposition to his lie.

He is of course right. He certainly would not have dared to make direct contact with the Israelis, and they persist in it as he still does, had it not been for Arab divisions. Sadat's disastrous line, it is true, did cause the Arabs to sink their differences momentarily in the Baghdad summit. But the line outlasted the unity of the opposition, and the Arabs are once more pursuing their internal feuds.

It is not enough that the leaders of the Arab world record constantly and at length their opposition to Sadat's policy. They have to actively seek its dismantling, before it succeeds in isolating Egypt finally from the rest of the Arab world, and place it on the same side of the barricades as the Israelis.

Countries like Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Tunisia have always sought to unite the Arab stand. Countries like Syria, Algeria, Iraq and the PLO are badly needed if the Arab world is to break Sadat's monopoly over initiatives for peace. They all must go beyond the negative attitude of merely denouncing Sadat's line into the positive one of formulating and promoting their own. The rest of the world, especially the United States, have to be faced with a fully developed policy not merely slogans of "rejection."

Some Arab governments are persisting in their attempts at finding the elusive common denominator. Prince Saud al Faisal, has visited Damascus after stopping at Baghdad handing President Assad of Syria a detailed position report from the Saudi government on the present situation in the Middle East.

While these moves, together with continuing efforts by the Kuwaiti and Tunisian governments, are not necessarily parts of a "master plan" they have to be warmly welcomed. But attempts at uniting Arab ranks cannot remain at the level of episodic efforts. Unless a unified strategy is soon worked out it will be too late to halt Egypt's drift away from the Arab world. Can the Arab world as a whole rise to this challenge?

## Leyland plight reflects U.K. industry woes

By Ken Creffield

LONDON:

One day in the early 1980s a new MG will roll off the British Leyland production line at Cowley, Oxfordshire. It will have a Japanese engine and transmission, wrapped in a Japanese-designed body built with Japanese machine tools.

Members of the MG Owners' Club have offered to raise a million dollars to keep the trademark out of Japanese hands but that sort of mosey will be of little interest to Sir Michael Edwards, chairman of Leyland: he needs \$4 billion to keep the State-owned company afloat.

This week he unveiled a five-year rescue plan which will mean the loss of 25,000 jobs in the next two years and the closure or part closure of 13 plants. The future of another 36 plants will be kept under review.

It sounds very much like Edwards' last rescue plan 18 months ago, which cost 18,000 jobs. Since he became chairman on Nov. 1, 1977, the 165,000 workforce has been steadily pruned.

If the latest plan is approved by the government, one in four Leyland jobs will have been sacrificed between 1978 and 1981. But most Britons do not blame Edwards for the workers' misfortunes; they blame Leyland's appalling strike record.

On Aug. 30 last year, Edwards announced that Leyland had had a "good day." There had been only 13 unofficial strikes.

At present Leyland, like the rest of British engineering industry, is the victim of a series of weekly strikes by engineering workers campaigning for more money. The dispute has already cost the company \$40 million — in a year in which it expects to lose \$100 million.

The engineers' action, which includes a ban on overtime, has given rise to yet another of the weird unofficial walk-outs that characterize Leyland's industrial relations.

It involves 120 engineers at a car body plant at Castle Bromwich. They are normally paid 15 minutes' overtime for changing into and out of overalls at the beginning and end of each day.

In spite of the overtime ban, they demanded that the payment should continue. Leyland refused, so the men called a strike which resulted in the lay-off of 2,400 of their workmates.

Edwards, a diminutive 48-year-old Sooth African, describes that kind of behavior as "suicidal." In a letter to all employees this week, he warned that, in the streamlined Leyland of the future, all plants will be judged on the criteria of output and continuity of production.

"We cannot afford to back losers ... If we have to close one plant or another, we will back those that have performed," he said.

The unions' answer came from Derek Robinson, chairman of the shop stewards' combine in Birmingham: "The unions should say enough is enough, and if that means striking to save their jobs, so be it."

Leyland is an amalgam of most of the great names in British motoring history — MG, Triumph, Jaguar, Daimler, Rover, Austin Morris and many others. It has produced a lot of potential winners in its time but they have failed to make big money due to poor productivity, shoddy workmanship, absenteeism and lack of profits to reinvest.

One example is the Mini, 21 years old this year. It could have been a world-beater but was underinvested and undersold because of its low profit ratio. Today, despite modernization of production plants, it takes twice as many man-hours to build the same car.

Leyland's market share has shrunk in the face of a wave of imported cars from Europe and Japan with a better reputation for reliability and model availability. When Edwards was appointed, he made a raw appeal to "buy British" because of the importance of the car industry to the country's economic future.

The appeal failed and Leyland can no longer sell all the cars that come off its production line. In August, traditionally a good month for sales, importers took a record 58 per cent of the market and Leyland's share was down to 19 per cent, against 23 per cent a year ago.

Under Edwards' new five-year plan, the aim is to sell a million cars a year. That is only half the figure generally regarded as the minimum for a mass car-maker and there are doubts that Leyland will survive beyond the 1980s.

The Japanese-backed Honda-MGs are vital to the company. They will cut back on the investment needed for tooling up on a new car and will plug a gap in its middle-range.

Honda is not worried about the protests of MG owners. Its concern is to protect its own name for quality, and it has insisted that Cowley, the most advanced plant in Britain, be improved to Japanese standards. — (OFNS)



## The push for U.S. visa reciprocity

By Lewis H. Diagdig

WASHINGTON —

The growing influx of foreign tourists coming here to take advantage of the cheap dollar is threatening the capacity of U.S. consulates to serve them and has provoked retaliation by at least one country.

Lines outside the consulate in Buenos Aires stretched for blocks in recent months and touched off a riot when Argentine police moved in to apprehend professional stand-ins who reportedly were charging \$100 to hold a place in the queue.

Officials at the Argentine Embassy here cite those troubles as a reason for their military government's decision to require visas of U.S. citizens visiting Argentina, starting in September. The Argentines followed the initiative of Brazil, ending the era in which Americans could travel throughout the hemisphere, except to Cuba, without visas.

The United States requires visas of all visitors except Canadians. Bahamians are also exempted, but they must fulfill requirements at least as demanding as those for a visa before being allowed in.

Increasing demand for visas has provoked some congressional consideration of a proposal to allow 90-day visits, at least by Japanese and European

tourists — who show little tendency to stay on as illegal aliens — without a visa.

No prompt action seems likely, however, according to consular officials at the State Department.

Spokesman Bernard Fennell said consular officials expect to handle 6.3 million visa requests in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, an increase of 21 per cent over last year. Fiscal 1978 was a boom year, with a 20 per cent increase over 1977.

According to Fennell, the number of consular officers has increased at percentages about half as high. Productivity increases, the result of electronic innovations, actually have allowed a decrease in the staffs of some major consulates in Japan and Western Europe, where issuing of visas has become routine.

"There are some posts where the staffing is adequate," said consular official David Bloch. But he said that even the number of overseas officers authorized by Congress — 1,803 at the start of this year — is maintained. Other officials said the office of management and budget was responsible for keeping the total short by almost 100 positions.

In the Argentine case, according to Fennell, the unprecedented demand finally was met through overtime, sending in temporary-duty officers and foregoing the interviews with each applicant.

Before the line dwindled, however, some

would-be travelers almost certainly gave up the effort — and the U.S. embassy there estimates that those who did get their visas spent an average of \$1,000 each during their visits to the United States.

Some local peculiarities contributed to the Argentine demand. Inflation there is the highest in the world and the government increased limits on duty-free goods that could be brought home just when air fares were lowered. The result was that 18,000 visas were issued in June, compared with 5,800 for June 1978.

But the demand is up worldwide, with the office in London alone expecting to issue 700,000 this year. The U.S. Travel Service expects up to 21 million visitors this calendar year, compared with 19.8 million last year.

The visitors are expected to spend up to \$9 billion, a significant contribution toward reducing the U.S. balance of payments deficit.

Officials explain that the number of visitors far exceeds the number of visas issued because the visas are multiple-entry for several years, and because the total includes millions of Canadian entries.

Latin Americans, while anxious to come, clearly are not content with the Visa situation. "We insist on reciprocity," said an Argentine embassy official after the announcement that U.S. travelers must now have a visa to visit his country.

PLO, Israel vying for Latin influence

By Charles A. Krause

MANAGUA —

Shortly after Panamanian strongman Omar Torrijos arrived here recently for a two-day state visit, he was presented with an Israeli-made Galil submachine gun by leaders of Nicaragua's new revolutionary government.

The presentation was symbolic since Torrijos provided the Sandinistas with military, diplomatic and financial support during their guerrilla war against former President Anastasio Somoza. Torrijos is considered a hero of the Nicaraguan revolution, a symbol of the international support the victorious Sandinistas received.

The Galil, however, is a symbol of the Sandinista victory for different reason. It and the Israeli-made Uzi submachine gun were the principal weapons used against the guerrillas by Somoza's defeated National Guard.

"Our people know of Israel's complicity with Somoza and they greatly resent it," Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said in an interview. "On the other hand, we are greatly appreciative of the role played by the Palestine Liberation Organization and by many of the Arab states" in helping the Sandinista cause, he said.

The PLO's prize for providing arms, political support and, according to informed sources here, training for the Sandinistas will be the right to open a fully accredited office in Managua. Israel's punishment for aiding Somoza is the loss of a dependable ally that provided arms in 1948 and consistently voted with Israel in the United Nations.

Although Israel recognized Nicaragua's new government, the junta's sympathies and votes in international forums likely will be with the PLO.

A delegation of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has been here to help the new government and Arturo Cruz, president of Nicaragua's central bank, said he is hoping to receive between \$50 million and \$100 million from OPEC.

The involvement of both Israel and the PLO on opposite sides of Nicaragua's recent civil war is one example of their growing rivalry in Latin America, where Israel traditionally had many friends and is doing all it can to keep them, including the reported sale of sophisticated arms to countries with right-wing military governments such as Somoza's Nicaragua, Argentina and Chile.

The Palestinians, meanwhile, supported by their allies among the oil-producing states, especially Iraq and Libya, have mounted an increasingly effective campaign in recent years to gain influence with Latin American governments.

This campaign is not unlike PLO efforts in the United States, where the Palestinians have information offices in New York City and Washington.

In Latin America, the PLO has been most successful with countries that are either heavily dependent on oil, such as Brazil which is considering an Iraqi request that the PLO be allowed to open an information office, or in countries with hopes of Third World leadership, such as Peru and Mexico, which have voted with the PLO in the United Nations and have allowed PLO information offices in Lima and Mexico City.

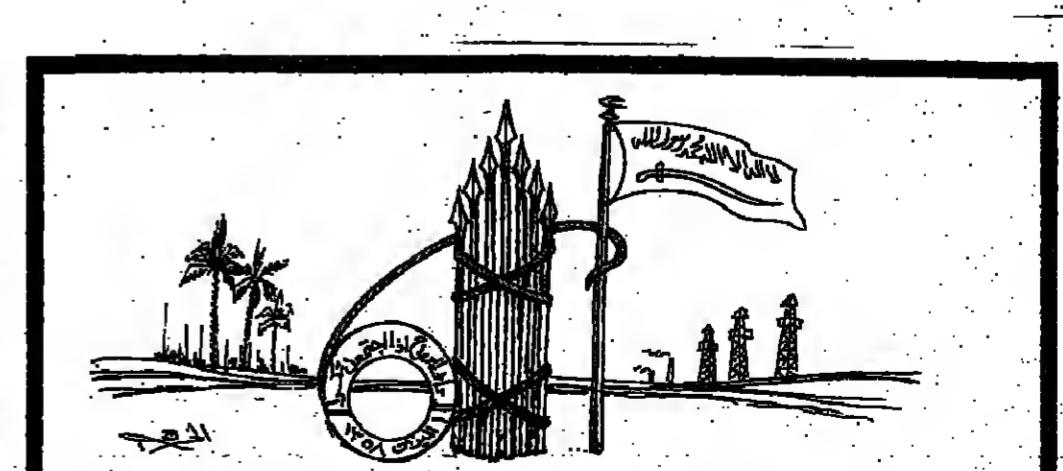
Meanwhile, Israel, which has diplomatic relations with almost all Latin American and Caribbean countries, has been willing to sell arms, with few exceptions, to any country that wants to buy. Among the countries Israel has either offered or sold arms to are Ecuador, Costa Rica and, according to Western diplomats, both Argentina and Chile, which were on the brink of war with each other last year.

Israel also maintains an extensive propaganda apparatus in Buenos Aires called the Center of Information and Documentation of Israel for Latin America. Israeli intelligence also is active in a number of Latin American countries, according to well-informed sources.

Although the current rivalry between the PLO and Israel for power and influence in Latin America is known only partially, the activities of both sides in Nicaragua and Brazil have become public in recent months.

During a visit to Brazil last May, a high Iraqi official requested permission for the PLO to open an information office. The request, under study by the Brazilian government, set off a storm of controversy.

## saudi press review



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SEPTEMBER 1979

## The White House Days Words and Shadows: Evolution of Middle East Strategy

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Beginning Today Arab News is publishing excerpts from Henry Kissinger's memoirs as they appear in its sister publication, *Ashraq Al Awsat*.

In these memoirs, *White House Days*, Kissinger says that his tenure in the White House — first as National Security Adviser and then as Secretary of State — was marked by internal tension and turmoil outside.

Kissinger wrote these memoirs in two parts: the first covers from November, 1968 to January, 1973 and the second covers from then until January, 1977.

*Ashraq Al Awsat*, which has purchased exclusive Arabic rights to both parts, begins with publication of the first part. The second part, including the October, 1973 war and subsequent events, will appear at this time next year.

Despite the fact that the first part deals with issues as diverse as the Vietnam War, the invasion of Cambodia, Nixon's visit to China and the rise of Salvador Allende in Chile, Ashraq Al Awsat felt that it should begin with Arab issues and later go on to other world topics.

Kissinger says that in writing the memoirs he tried as much as possible to cite official documents and records rather than rely on his memory. But this does not mean the door should be closed to skepticism about what he says.

The Arab attitude toward Kissinger and his policies is well known. But what is important here is to try and probe the mind of this man who influenced the course of destiny which has shaped events in the entire Arab world.

When I entered office I knew little of the Middle East. I had never visited any Arab country; I was not familiar with the liturgy of Middle East negotiations. The time I heard one of the staple formulas of the region's diplomacy was at a dinner at the British embassy in February 1969, someone invoked the sacramental language of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, talking about the need for a just and lasting peace within security and recognized borders.

I might the phrase so plausibly emerged, did the Arab and the Jew, after having coexisted peacefully for generations, begin their mortal struggle over the political future of this land. The modern era, which gave birth to this communal conflict, then bestowed all its malevolent possibilities upon it.

The Nazi holocaust added moral urgency to the quest for a Jewish state. But no sooner was it established and blessed by the international community in 1947 than it was forced to defend its independence against Arab neighbors who did not see why they should make sacrifices to atone for European iniquities in which they had no part.

Israel's victory in the 1948 and 1949 war in turn fueled the fires of Arab nationalism as traditional regimes, discredited by defeat, came under the sway of radical ideology — Pan-Arabism and socialism. Then the region became the focal point of Cold-War rivalry, which both exacerbated local conflict and posed the danger that outside powers could be dragged into major confrontation.

By 1969 Israel had existed for twenty years unrecognized by its neighbors, harassed by guerrillas, assaulted in international forums, and squeezed by Arab economic boycott. Its very shape expressed the teuous quality of its statehood; it was only nine miles wide at the narrowest point between the Mediterranean coast and the Jordan border; the main road between divided Jerusalem and Tel Aviv at some places was located less than a hundred yards from Arab outposts. With implacable adversaries on all its frontiers, Israel's foreign policy had become indistinguishable from its defense policy: its cardinal and ultimate objective was what for most other nations is the starting point of foreign policy — acceptance by its neighbors of its right to exist. It naturally saw in the territories occupied in 1967 an assurance of the security that it had vainly sought throughout its existence. It strove for both territory and recognition, reluctant to admit that these objectives might prove incompatible.

This gulf in perceptions — in which, as all tragedies, both sides represented a truth — is what had given the Arab-Israeli conflict its complexity and intractability. When truths collide, compromise becomes the first casualty. Agreements are achieved only through evasions. Progress evaporates as the parties approach specifics. This became increasingly apparent when we took office. The Middle East was still mired in the aftermath of the Six Day War. Positions had hardened, diplomacy was stalemate, and hostilities were increasing.

On June 5, 1967, Israel had exploded across its frontiers, climaxing a sequence of events in which Arab rhetoric had run away with Arab intentions. In May 1967 the Soviet Union had warned Egypt that an Israeli attack on Syria was imminent. This Soviet claim was false: whether it was a deliberate untruth designed to provoke tension and gain some cheap credit or whether it was an honest misunderstanding, it set in motion a fateful process. President Gamal Abdel Nasser impetuously ordered his army into the Sinai, which had been in practice demilitarized since 1956, and announced that he was closing the Strait of Tiran, which controlled access to the Israeli port of Eilat.

impossible to encompass in the dry legalisms of a negotiating process.

It is very much a product of our twentieth century.

The conflict has not lasted for thousands of years, as is often said. The movements of Zionism and Arab nationalism, to be sure, were spawned in the late 1800s but they were not directed against each other. Only when the centuries of Ottoman rule had given way to the British Mandate, and the prospect of self-determination for Palestine emerged, did the Arab and the Jew, after having coexisted peacefully for generations, begin their mortal struggle over the political future of this land.

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PLOTTING NEW STRATEGY: Nixon and Kissinger at the White House plotting a new Middle East strategy.

from the Red Sea. He asked United Nations Secretary-General U Thant to remove the United Nations Emergency Force, which separated Israeli and Egyptian forces along the international boundary. It is doubtful that Nasser sought a military showdown; it is even possible that he was astonished by the alacrity with which U Thant acceded to his request. Nasser may have intended to do no more than strike a heroic pose.

Sometimes events mocking the intentions of the actors race out of control. Once the Egyptian army replaced the UN force on its frontier, Israel had no choice but to mobilize, because Israel's territory was too small to absorb a first blow. And once Israel mobilized, its decision to fight had to be made in a matter of weeks, for its economy could not stand the indefinite loss of manpower absorbed by the mobilization, and it could not demobilize with the Egyptian army on its borders. But international diplomacy operated at its leisurely pace. Exploration followed consultation and reassurance; the world's statesmen discussed various formulas to overcome the announced blockade of the Strait of Tiran. Inconclusive exchanges drifted on until Israel wiped out the Egyptian air force in one blow by a surprise attack on the morning of June 5. The war ended in six days with Israel occupying territories in Egypt, Syria, and Jordan — the Sinai, the Golan Heights, and the West Bank of the Jordan River. The new territory seized was three times the size of Israel itself.

Arab radicalism grew exponentially in the wake of the 1967 war. The policy of Egypt, the pivotal Arab country, and indeed of much of the Arab world, was still driven by the volatile Nasser. The growing presence of Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan threatened the survival of the moderate, pro-Western Hashemite King Hussein; agitation by the same groups kept Lebanon effectively without a government through most of 1969. The Soviet Union implanted itself more firmly in the region by sending massive military supplies to Egypt, Iraq, and Syria; the Arab front-line states, having cut their ties to the United States in 1967, became dependent on Soviet support, diplomatic as well as material. Whatever the Soviets' formal diplomatic position, their arms supply reinforced the irredentist and intransigent streak of Arab policy, expressed by the Khartoum Arab Summit of late August 1967 in the unanimous proclamation of the "three o's": "no peace with Israel, no negotiation with Israel, no recognition of Israel."

Gradually some quarters in the Arab world began to understand that intransigence would perpetuate continued Israeli occupation of captured territories. While Syria turned its back on negotiations, Egypt and Jordan undertook tentative and reluctant efforts toward some form of accommodation. They demanded Israeli withdrawal to the pre-June 5, 1967, boundaries, but indicated a willingness to consider declarations of nonbelligerency, the right of each state to a secure existence, and recognition of Israel. Though this marked a quantum advance from the hostility that had characterized Arab attitudes for two decades, it fell far short of Israel's stated requirements: face-to-face negotiations, secure and recognized boundaries (a euphemism for border changes), frontiers open to trade and travel, and a guarantee of free navigation through the international waterways. Even the moderate Arabs would settle for nothing less than total withdrawal and they rejected direct talks. (At least publicly, Jordan in fact maintained secret direct contacts with Israel during that period.) The radical Arabs refused a peace process on any basis. The Palestinian commando

organization Al Fatah in a policy statement of October 1968 rejected "all compromises aiming at halt of armed strife," warned Arab governments against pursuing such a course, and declared its own favor. Egypt and Jordan interpreted the clause "withdrawal from territories occupied" to require withdrawal from all captured soil; Israel took "secure and recognized boundaries" to exclude a return to the lines before the Six Day War. To Israel withdrawal meant giving up tangible safeguards and it demanded a quid pro quo; to the Arabs withdrawal meant getting back what in their view belonged to them — hence, they considered Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied by Israel in the recent conflict, and for acknowledgment of all states'

"sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence." But it soon became apparent that these ambiguous phrases were acceptable to each party only because it could interpret them in its own favor. Egypt and Jordan interpreted the clause "withdrawal from territories occupied" to require withdrawal from all captured soil; Israel took "secure and recognized boundaries" to exclude a return to the lines before the Six Day War. To Israel withdrawal meant giving up tangible safeguards and it demanded a quid pro quo; to the Arabs withdrawal meant getting back what in their view belonged to them — hence, they considered Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied by Israel in the recent conflict, and for acknowledgment of all states'

gaining; each side sought to achieve its primary goal as the entrance price into negotiations. Egypt insisted that Israeli withdrawal should precede fulfillment or even negotiation of any of the other conditions. Israel demanded face-to-face talks at the outset, which had the dual advantage of obtaining at least implied recognition and of minimizing the danger of great-power imposition. Jordan's acquiescence in Resolution 242 had been obtained in 1967 by the promise of our United Nations Ambassador Arthur Goldberg that under its terms we would work for the return of the West Bank to Jordan with minor boundary reifications and that we were prepared to use our influence to obtain a role for Jordan in Jerusalem. Since there were no negotiations going on, the promise was meaningless.

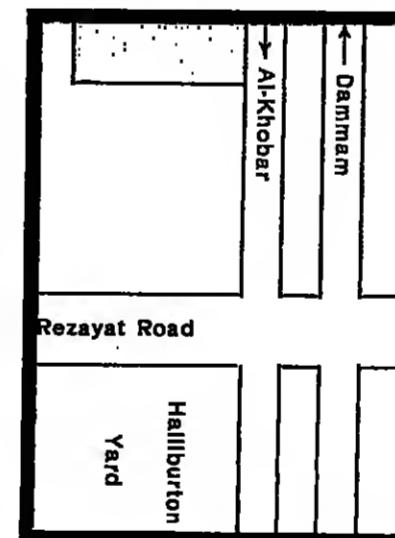
Nasser insisted on unconditional withdrawal from all occupied territories — but he never explained what incentive Israel had for withdrawal in the face of his ambiguous offers of nonbelligerency. Nor did he cite a prior example of a peace settlement based solely on the unconditional withdrawal of the victor from the territory it had conquered. But for Nasser, the prospect of recognizing Israel was such a personal trauma that his mere mention of the phrase seemed to him to remove all necessity for giving it concrete meaning.

In other regions of the world these circumstances might have produced a stalemate broken from time to time by a series of wars until exhaustion produced the equilibrium that wisdom had been unable to define. But the Middle East, in the second half of the twentieth century, was at the vortex of global politics. Though in the late Sixties oil was not yet perceived as a scarce commodity, the importance of the Middle East — at the crossroads of continents and civilizations — was understood only too clearly. The Soviet Union, which in the late forties had written off the Middle East as beyond its capacity to influence, had leaped in ten years later by a sale of arms and twenty years later by the dispatch of thousands of military advisers to Egypt. The Soviet presence constituted a major geopolitical change since World War II. For fifteen years it helped exacerbate the conflict. As time went on the Soviets acted with increasing boldness. In 1956, they meddled marginally in Suez crisis diplomacy and made vague threats of military involvement after our pressure on Britain and France had made it safe to do so.

After 1967 the number of Soviet Military advisers in the Middle East increased fivefold. Through the Sixties Soviet influence grew dramatically in Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Sudan, and in later years, Libya. The 1967 war, which they helped to provoke, enabled the Soviets for the first time in history to establish a permanent fleet of some fifty warships in the Mediterranean Sea.

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**1 1/2 games**

## Reds ruin Astros to lengthen lead

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP) — Dave Collins' two-run triple keyed a five-run fourth inning that gave the Cincinnati Reds a 7-1 victory over Houston Sunday and improved their National League West lead to 1 1/2 games over the Astros.

The Astros, who take their Pennant hopes on the road for the final seven games of the season, left nine runners stranded — including a bases-loaded situation in the fourth inning. Cincinnati closes the regular season with six home games.

Cincinnati's big fourth inning came with two out after Ray Knight had singled home Johnny Bench with the Reds' second run of the game. Plate umpire Joe West ruled catcher Luis Pujols bobbed the ball on an attempted tag, allowing Knight to score the third run on what could have been the third out of the inning.

Collins then tripled to score Harry Cruz and Frank Pastore, and Collins also scored on the play when Rafael Landestoy's throw to the plate was wide.

Vern Ruhle, 2-5, was the victim of Cincinnati's fourth inning and suffered the loss. Pastore, 5-7, went the distance for the Reds.

The Montreal Expos, mean-

while, kept their half-game lead over Pittsburgh in the NL East with a 7-4 triumph over the Philadelphia Phillies. Andre Dawson blasted two solo home runs and Chris Speier knocked in three runs.

The Pirates blanked the Chicago Cubs 8-0 with the help of Jim Bibby's three-hitter and Willie Stargell's two-run double.

In other NL action, Mike Ivie's 26th home run of the season tied the score in the eighth and Roger Metzger added a run-scoring single to give the San Francisco Giants a 2-1 victory over the Atlanta Braves.

Lou Brock set the all-time career stolen base record with his 935th steal, and Tony Scott hit a sacrifice fly in the 10th inning to break a tie at the St. Louis Cardinals defeated the New York Mets 7-4.

Pitcher Steve Mura's throwing error on a sacrifice bunt by Derrel Thomas in the eighth inning brought in the winning run, and the Los Angeles Dodgers defeated the San Diego Padres 5-2.

In the American League, Carney Lansford's three-run homer keyed a six-run fifth inning and Dave Frost spun a six-hitter as the California Angels beat the Texas Rangers 6-1.

Tommy John reached the second 20-victory season of his career as the New York Yankees beat the Toronto Blue Jays 7-5.

Tom Poquette led off the eighth with a pinch single, took second on a sacrifice, and scored on Jim Dwyer's pinch single, lifting the Boston Red Sox to a 2-1 victory over the Detroit Tigers in the first game of a doubleheader.

Results:

American League East		
Baltimore	100	.449
Athens	91	.44
Rangers	87	.57
New York	83	.51
Detroit	83	.51
Cleveland	79	.50
Toronto	72	.30
West		
California	82	.71
Kansas City	82	.52
Seattle	81	.51
Texas	78	.50
Chicago	68	.46
Seattle	65	.41
Oakland	53	.10

National League East		
Montreal	93	.60
Pittsburgh	93	.61
Philadelphia	93	.52
Chicago	78	.77
New York	56	.36
West		
Montreal	88	.66
Houston	86	.59
Los Angeles	76	.88
San Francisco	69	.57
Seattle	63	.41
Astros	41	.32

ANDRE DAWSON : Two solo homers.

**Second consecutive win**

## Fought breaks tie for Napa victory

NAPA, California Sept. 24 (AP) — John Fought broke out of a five-way tie for first place with a birdie on the final hole Sunday and won his second consecutive pro golf tour event, Napa's tournament.

The 25-year-old Fought, who won the Buick Open a week earlier in a playoff with Jim Simons, avoided a playoff on the Silverado Country Club North Course by hitting his approach shot at the 18th hole five feet from the cup and knocking in the birdie putt.

He finished with a three-under-par 69 and a 72-hole total of 11-under 277. Alan Tapie, Bobby Wadkins and Buddy Gardner finished at 278.

The five-way tie for the lead existed after Mark Lye, the leader most of the day, went from 11-under to nine-under with a double-bogey six at the 14th. Fought, Wadkins, Gardner, Tapie, and Lou Graham were all at 10 under.

Graham took a late double bogey and finished five strokes behind.

By winning the tournament, the Anheuser-Busch Classic, fought became one of the few rookies in tour history to claim successive titles.

## Algerian gold kicks off Split athletics tourney

SPLIT, Yugoslavia, Sept. 24 (R) — Algeria's Lmada took the 10,000 meters gold medal on the first day of athletics competition at the Mediterranean Games here.

Italian sprinting star Pietro Mennea provided another highlight, setting a Games record of 10.15 seconds in the men's 100 meters heats.

Lmada, whose gold medal was Algeria's first since the games started eight days ago, won in 28:33.10 minutes, ahead of Italy's Luigi Zarcone, who clocked 28:39.10.

Rashid Habachoui of Algeria took the bronze medal.

Mennea, world 200 meters record holder, easily won his 100 meters heat. His record came only minutes after compatriot Franco Lazzari had also lowered the

finished with a four-day total of 284, eight-under-par, on the par-73, 6,273 yard Brookridge Country Club course.

Young, running into bogey problems, fired a final round 75 to end the tournament at 286.

The 30-year-old post, an 11-year pro, entered the tournament ranked third among LPGA money winners.

Post took a month off after finishing in a tie for 45th in the Party Berg Classic in late August and the rest apparently paid off as she bad only one bogey on the final 36-hole and shot par on 17 straight holes at one stretch.

Showing the consistency that marked her two previous LPGA tour victories this season, Post

### McEnroe goes down

## Fleming takes L.A. final

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24 (AP)

— Peter Fleming stunned top-seeded John McEnroe, his long-time doubles partner, 6-4, 6-4 to win the singles championship in the Jack Kramer Open tennis tournament Sunday night.

The eighth-seeded Fleming's stalled a comeback by the U.S. Open champion in the second set to even the series between the two at 3-3 during their professional careers.

**McEnroe goes down**

**Fleming takes L.A. final**

record by winning the first heat in 10.33.

"I feel well although a little tired because it's the end of the season. Today unfortunately I only equalled my best time at sea level," said Mennea, who set the world 200 mark of 19.72 seconds in Mexico City ten days ago.

"I expect an even better time in the final tomorrow, particularly since there is no pressure on me," Mennea added. He would not run in the 200 meters.

Italy's Renata Scaglia won the only other athletics title of the day when she threw the discus 52.92 meters to shatter the Games record. Tunisia's Fethia Jerbi with 42.24 meters took the silver and Kosa Stojkovic of Yugoslavia the bronze.

The 20-year-old McEnroe lost the ninth game of the first set when he double-faulted and dropped the next five games before launching his comeback that began in the fifth game of the second set when he held service to make it 1-4.

In the next game, McEnroe was handed a penalty point by the referee when he refused to continue playing after being ordered to do so. He balked when a linesman ruled that a shot by Fleming had hit the line, making it 15-0 for Fleming.

McEnroe refused to move to receive Fleming's next serve and was penalized, making it 30-0. McEnroe then lost the next two points to fall behind in games 1-5.

But McEnroe stormed back to win the next three games before the 24-year-old Fleming held service to end the match.

Marty Riessen and Sherwood Stewart defeated Wojciech Fibak of Poland and Krew McVillian of South Africa 6-4, 6-1 to win the Doubles championship.

In Atlanta, Georgia, fourth-seeded Billy Jean King overpowered West German Sylvia Hanika 6-3, 6-2 Sunday to advance to the second round of the Atlanta Women's Tennis Tournament.

King, 35, stuck to her characteristic attacking game as she took the first set on a single service break and later put together four straight games to capture the second set 6-2.

## arab news Sports

### On Ferguson's record

## Bills rout New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP) — The Buffalo Bills' No. one draft choice Jerry Butler caught four of Joe Ferguson's record five touchdown passes as the Bills staged a second-half rally to rout the New York Jets 46-1.

Butler, from Clemson, grabbed 10 passes for 255 yards and scored on plays that covered 5, 75, 74 and 9 yards.

In Sunday's other games, Houston edged Cincinnati 30-27 and Minnesota defeated Green Bay 27-21, both in overtime. Pittsburgh remained unbeaten with a 17-13 victory over Baltimore, New England topped San Diego 27-21, Kansas City tipped Oakland 35-7, Washington downed St. Louis 17-7, Detroit surprised Atlanta 24-23, Tampa Bay stunned Los Angeles 21-6, Miami rippled Chicago 31-16, New Orleans defeated San Francisco 30-21, Philadelphia whopped the New York Giants 17-13 and Denver rallied for a 37-34 victory over Seattle.

Dallas plays at Cleveland in the Monday night game.

Butler was the fifth player selected in last May's NFL draft and he proved explosive against the Jets as Ferguson threw for a career record 367 yards.

The rookie's second TD — a 75-yard play when he grabbed a deflected pass intended for Frank Lewis — came on the final play of the first half and cut Buffalo's half-time deficit to 24-19. It was all Bills after that, with Butler grab-

bing two more TD passes in the second half as the Bills outscored New York 34-0 over one stretch. Houston had the closest possible call against winless Cincinnati. Toni Frisch supplied the Oilers' winning points on a 29-yard field goal with just 33 seconds left in overtime. But it was not a simple three-pointer. The kick hit the left upright and then bounced over the crossbar for the victory.

The Bengals had forced the game into overtime on a 55-yard field goal by Chris Bahr but then blew a chance to win in the extra session when Bahr missed on a 32-yard kick.

Earl Campbell rushed for 158 yards for Houston, which rallied after rookie quarterback Jack Thomson had led Cincinnati to a 24-0 lead.

Tommy Kramer hit Ahmad Rashad on a 50-yard pass play that supplied Minnesota's winning touchdown in overtime against Green Bay. One play earlier, Rashad had been called for offensive interference, pushing the ball back from the Packer 28 to mid-field.

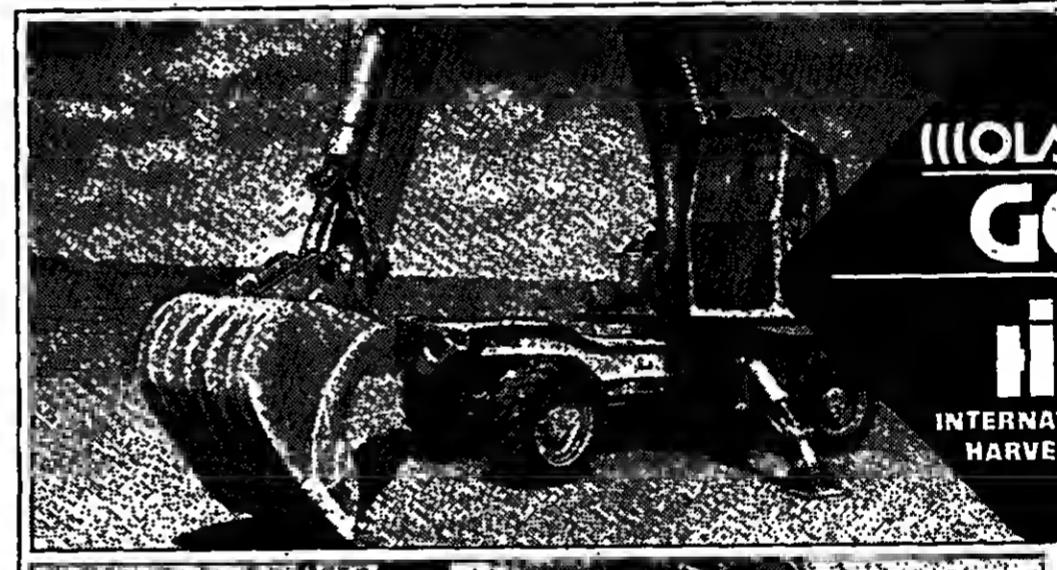
But Kramer came right back to him, finding Rashad at the 30. He grabbed the ball between two defenders and spun away for the TD.

Banged-up Pittsburgh, which began the game with seven starters sidelined by injuries, needed a 28-yard TD on a screen pass from Terry Bradshaw to Beanie Cunningham to beat stubborn Baltimore.

JOE FERGUSON : A record five TD passes



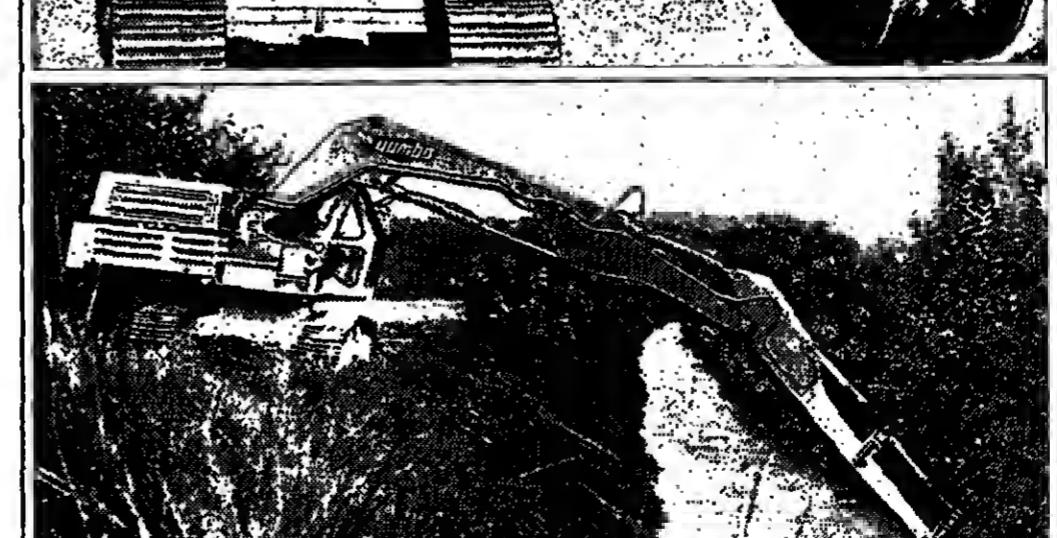
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## 'Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw.....'

**MODEL MODELS:** Kids — they make the best actors and the best models. No pretense, no sham. And they love dressing up. The photographer said something about modeling clothes, but the kids weren't interested in all that junk — they were just enjoying themselves. What a pity most adults can't easily do the same.



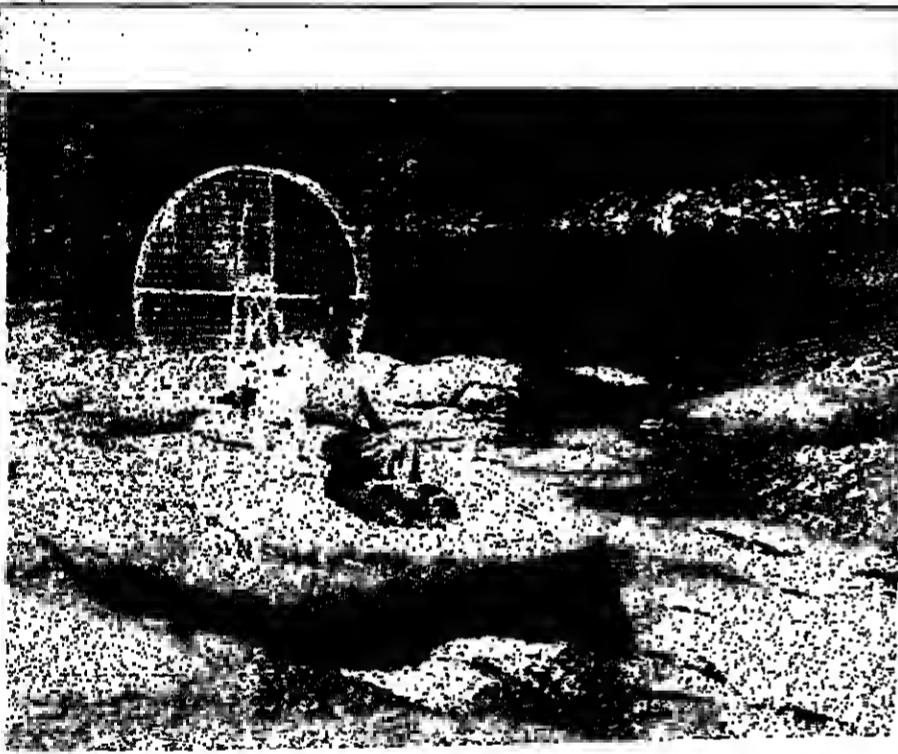
**SUNNY RAIN:** If that was real rain and the sun was not shining — oh, well, it's all make-believe and the kids just love it all.



**KID'S STUFF:** It's the stuff that makes for happiness in the lives of the children and all those around them. They radiate the sheer joy of living. Miserable, smile-less grown-ups take note.



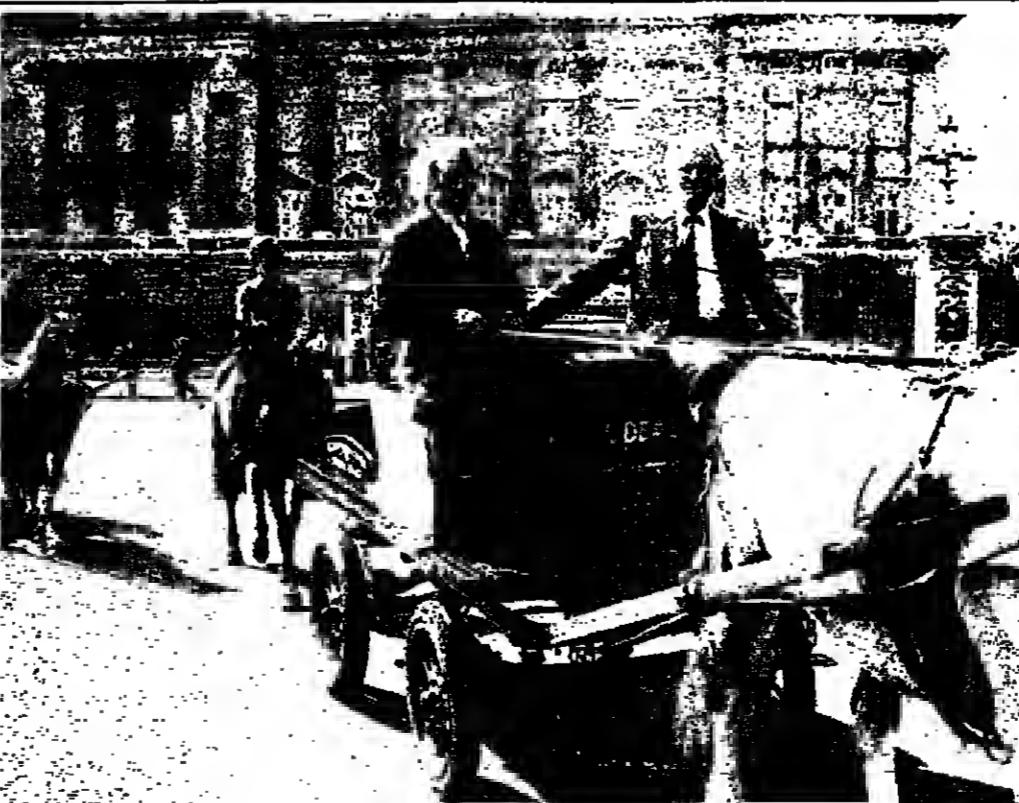
**HORSE PLAY:** Little Ian of Nottingham England certainly has a way with the birds. And at his home the blond haired toddler can frequently be seen playing with two owls. They were cared for by Ian's mother and father after they were found in the road, the victims of a hit and run incidents as fledglings. But owl's well that ends well, as they say and these creatures of the night often share the fun of the sun with Ian. Picture shows: ... Ian talks to one of the owls and tries to tempt his appetite with his milk bottle.



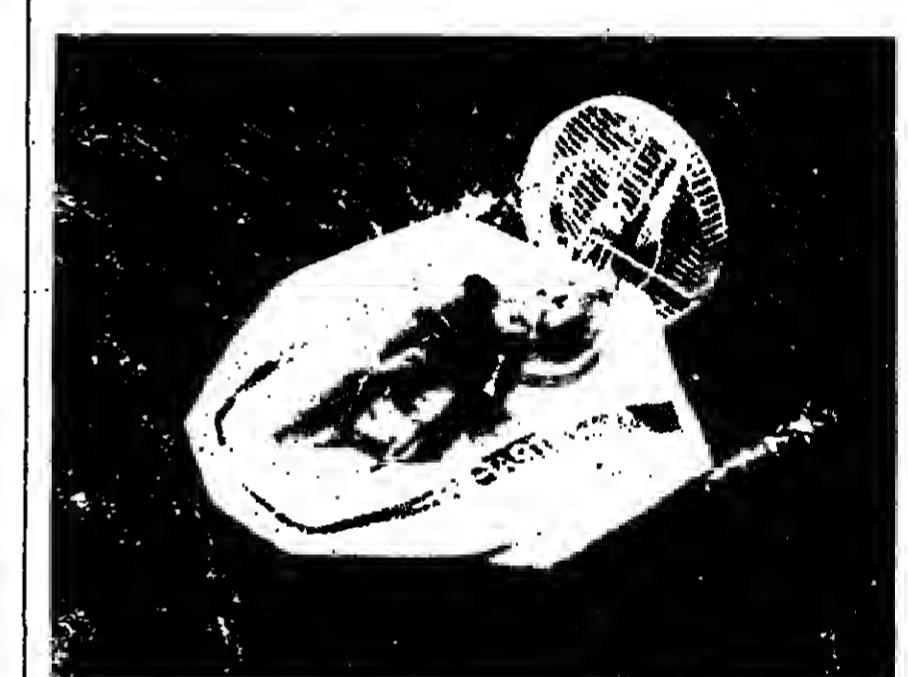
**FANTASTIC BEACHED:** It was not supposed to happen but 5844 got itself stranded high-and-dry on the river beach. The do-yourselfer wasn't worried though. He just lifted the Fantastic craft right back in the water.



**TOTTER'S CAVALRY:** The rag-and-bone-men below of Shepherds Bush England descended on Buckingham Palace recently to plead for a kingdom for their horses. All done up in the best, they cast envious eyes at the any-old-iron railings and then got down to business. The "totters" mission watched by puzzled foreign tourists was to seek the Queen's help in providing their 30 horses with "Stables adequate for their welfare and comfort." The trouble is that the Royal Borough of Chelsea has moved them from their old stables under London's Westway Road to new purpose built stalls nearby. They claim that the stalls are unsuitable for their horses and there just will not be room for them, so putting an end to an historic and time-honoured trade. Chris Arnold 43, who led the beribboned carts, said: "They're doing the dirty on us." Arnold was allowed through to the North Gate of the Palace, accompanied by local Councillor George Clark, who has taken up the "totters" cause. There the men handed in a petition to the Queen who missed it all because she was away in Balmoral. A palace official pointed out that the Queen was unlikely to be able to help the scrapmen personally. "She will be guided by the advice of her ministers," he said. But 39-year-old Ray Winter a "totter" all his life is still hopeful: "After all the Queen's a horsewoman. 'Vot is zees Totter'" a tourist was heard to ask!



**UNLUCKY TEDDY:** Young Lesley Ashley thought it would be great to take him Teddy bear along to the school sports — as a lucky mascot. But Big Benny, all 4ft 6ins of him, turned out to be a real bundle of trouble. The conductor on the bus they caught to the sports ground took one look at him and said he must pay his fare. I thought he was kidding at first, said 12 year-old Lesley at her home in Hebburn, Tyne and Wear. But he wasn't. Lesley had to pay for Benny.



**FLIGHT FANTASTIC:** And that's its name — zooming around California. A do-it-yourselfer but be careful you don't get taken for — or by — a UFO!



**MODERN ART:** "Well, shiver me timbers, bosun...if this is meant to be the steering wheel of a ship, then I'm the son of the famous whale Moby Dick!" You can forgive the master mariner for his tone of disbelief at this particular creation that has its home at the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art. Perhaps designed for the hapless helmsman it was created by the Californian artist H.C. Westerman. Picture shows: Wheeling the time away ... a woman views the creation at the museum.

## \$ 2.2b in farm products

## Record U.S. exports to OPEC states cited

Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 — American agricultural exports to the OPEC countries have more than quadrupled since 1972, reaching a record \$ 2.2 billion in 1978, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reports.

Citing preliminary figures for the past calendar year, the department said U.S. farm exports to 28 OPEC and non-OPEC oil exporting countries topped \$ 7.5 billion in 1978 accounting for 26 per cent of all U.S. agricultural exports.

America's farm trade balances with the OPEC states remain positive, it said, "although overall U.S. trade deficits with OPEC have risen since 1973 due to larger oil imports."

The department noted that "rising prices and increased oil trade enabled most (of the 28) oil exporting countries to substantially increase their agricultural imports."

The Agriculture Department surveyed U.S. farm exports to the oil states in the latest issue of its statistical journal, "Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States."

The survey comes amid calls by some congressmen for a "busbars for barrels" policy, in which the U.S. would use its agricultural exports as a "weapon" to influence OPEC oil pricing and supply.

According to the survey, U.S. agricultural exports to the OPEC states jumped from \$ 1.669 billion in 1977 to \$ 2.248 billion in 1978 — an increase of over 34 per cent.

Farm exports to seven primary non-OPEC oil exporters — Mex-

ico, Norway, Trinidad, Syria, Angola, Oman and Brunei — climbed 30 per cent over the same period, from \$ 870 million to \$ 1.129 billion.

U.S. agricultural exports to secondary non-OPEC oil exporters — Egypt, Colombia, Malaysia, Tunisia, Bolivia and the Congo — rose only five per cent from 1977 to 1978, from \$ 784 million to \$ 822 million.

About 80 per cent of America's farm exports to OPEC went to five countries — Iran, Venezuela, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and Nigeria — the department said.

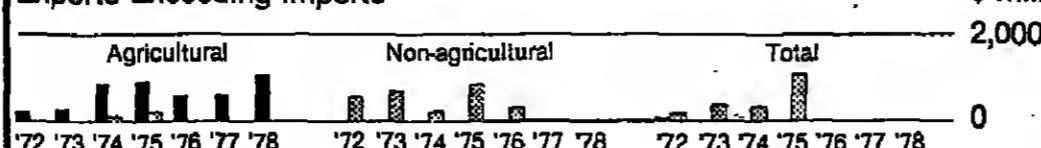
"U.S. agricultural exports to Nigeria, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates have been particularly large since 1974," it added.

Most exports of U.S. farm products to OPEC have been commercial sales. Iran received \$ 149 million in food aid from the U.S. government from 1955 to 1973, but since 1974 all exports to Iran have been commercial. Indonesia remains a major recipient of U.S. food aid — having received over \$ 1.4 billion in such aid from 1955 to 1978 — but increasing oil revenues have enabled the country to boost its commercial purchases of U.S. farm products to over \$ 100 million annually.

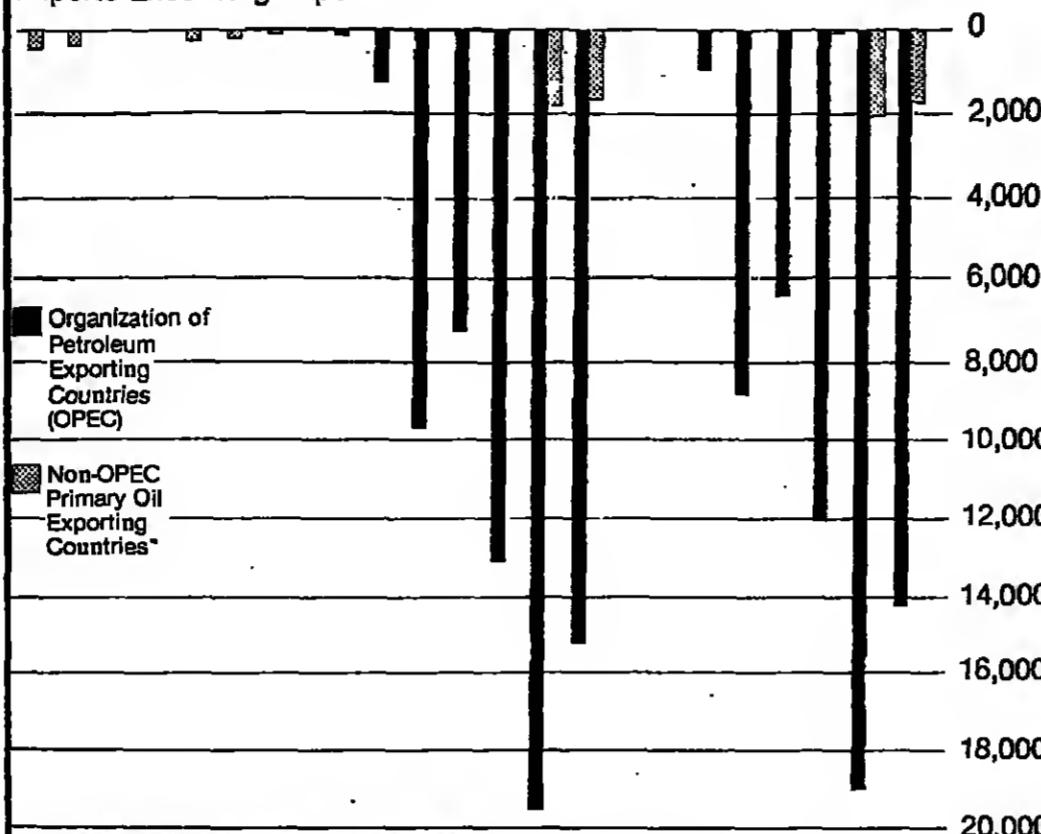
Since 1972, the OPEC states have purchased chiefly wheat, rice, vegetable oils and cotton from the United States. Last year, OPEC bought nearly two-thirds of America's rice exports, one-fourth of all flour, 18 per cent of all vegetable oil exports and 15 per cent of total wheat exports, the department said.

## U.S. Trade Balances with Major Crude Oil Exporters

## Exports Exceeding Imports



## Imports Exceeding Exports



\*Excluding Canada and U.S.S.R. 1978 preliminary.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

MONDAY	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.37	3.37
Pound Sterling	7.27	7.32	7.30
Deutsche Mark (100)	190.00	192.00	190.80
Swiss F (100)	213.00	215.00	214.50
French F (100)	81.00	81.06	81.75
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.06	41.25	41.80
Lebanese Lira (100)	103.20	102.80	102.80
Syria Lira (100)	78.25	86.50	86.50
Egyptian Pound	4.40	4.62	4.62
Kuwait Dinar	12.15	12.15	12.15
Jordanian Dinar	11.20	11.15	11.15
Emirates Dirham (100)	89.00	88.80	88.80
Qatari Riyal (100)	90.00	89.80	89.80
Bahraini Dinar	8.90	8.85	8.85
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)	9.25	—	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	74.25	74.10	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)	81.00	88.40	88.40
Indian Rupee (100)	41.40	41.20	41.20
Pakistani Rupee (100)	33.00	34.15	34.15
Gold kg.	41,300.00	4,830.00	—
10 Tolas bar	—	—	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	15.10	15.20	15.20
Canadian Dollar	2.88	4.00	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	118.00	115.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	172.00	173.00	172.50
Spanish Peso	—	52.00	52.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	—	46.00
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	—	—

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## PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON THE 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1979, 3RD DULQADA, 1399

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
1A	Scampas Asia	French	Ro Ro	24.3.75
5	Youself	O.C.E.	Reefer	21.3.75
6	Learm	Star	Reefer	22.3.75
7	Penny S'	Red Sea	Containers/Steel	6.3.75
10	Andes Maru	A.E.T.	General	24.3.75
15	Bristol Maru	A.E.T.	Containers	22.3.75
16	Ionian Carrier	Roleco	Bulk Current	18.3.75
17	Service	Alphab	Bulk Current	22.3.75
22	EE 2	AA	General	8.3.75
35	Nedlloyd	Barber	General	24.3.75
38	Delfina	O.C. Trade	Steel/General	12.3.75
39	Climax Jade	M.T.A.	Timber/Reefer	21.3.75
40	Aldersbar	—	General	14.3.75
41	Zygnath	Attar	Paper/Container	23.3.75
42	August	Attar	General	24.3.75
43	Alba	Attar	Paper/Container	24.3.75
Ro Ro	Leon R.E.	Alpha	General	24.3.75
	Espresso	Kanoo	Ro Ro	24.3.75
	Sardagna	—	—	23.3.75

RECENT ARRIVALS:				
1A	Scampas Asia	French	Ro Ro	24.3.75
5	Andes Maru	A.E.T.	General	24.3.75
6	Nedlloyd	Barber	General	24.3.75
7	Delfina	Attar	General	24.3.75
10	Alba	Attar	General	24.3.75

3. VESSELS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITHIN NEXT 24 HOURS:

Ghina I	French	Dari Seed	24.3.75
Mary Star	Gulf	Timber/Filler	24.3.75
Aeson	Alphab	Pts. Cement/Gen.	24.3.75
Nedlloyd	Atlass	Containers	24.3.75
Rochester	—	—	24.3.75

## KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 3.11.1399/24.9.79 — CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS

4	Arya Nada	A.E.T.	General	23.3.79
5	Peg	Kanoo	General	22.3.79
6	Al Chitno	Gulf	general	20.3.79
7	Kota Mes	Gulf	Loading Lines	13.3.79
8	Gladstone Star	Barber	Gen/Cont/Cars	23.3.79
13	Mahayya	S.E.A.	General	16.3.79
14	Finn Builder	S.M.C.	Gen/Cont/Cement	24.3.79
15	Georgian	Alphab	General	21.3.79
16	Lake Lu	Geobil	Gen/Rice	21.3.79
17	Mellis	Geobil	Gen/Rice	20.3.79
18	Hannah Lu	Alphab	Bulk Cement	4.3.79
21	Blue Pine (D.B.)	O.C.E.	Malta/Rice	12.3.79
22	Sea Fortune	Atlass	Atlass	21.3.79
23	Maldives Trader	I.I.P.O.	Rice In Bags	22.3.79
24	Funing	Kanoo	General	21.3.79
25	Paesi Falq	S.M.C.	Cement Slip Vessel	1.3.79
26	Arc Minex	Gulf	Hyd-Lime In Bags	23.3.79

2. RECENT ARRIVALS:	A.E.T.	General	23.3.79
Arya Nada	Atlass	Containers	23.3.79
Seafair London	Atlass	Containers	23.3.79
Baltimore	Barber	Gen/Cont/Cars	23.3.79
Gladstone Star	S.M.C.		



B.C.

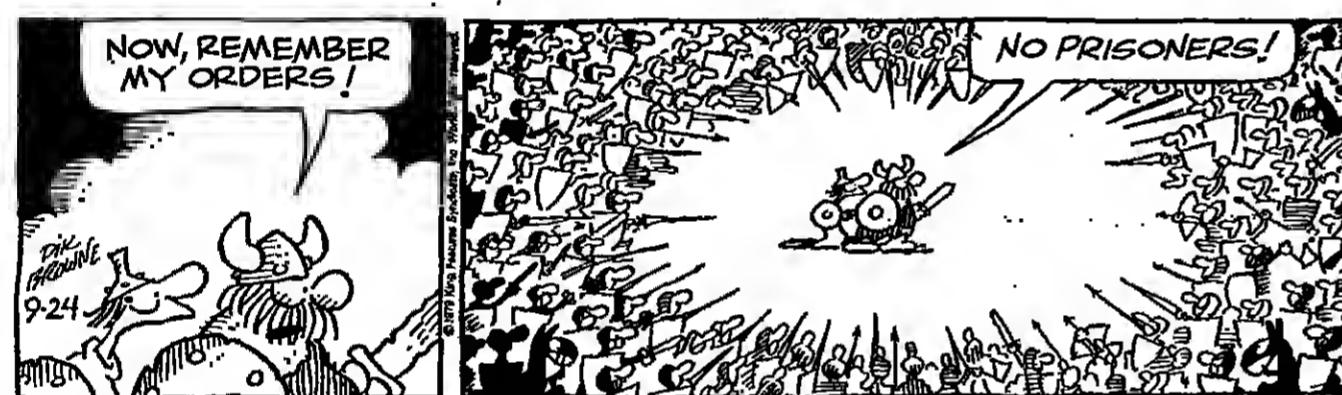
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

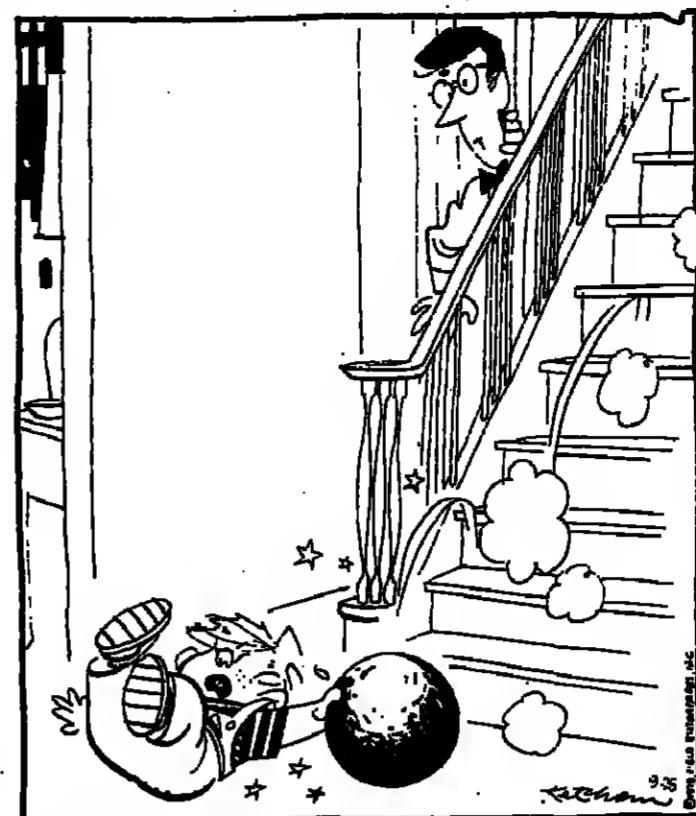
BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD

HAGAR



## Dennis the Menace



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

## Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Conductor

2 Caldwell

3 Council

4 Home

5 Survived

6 As a siege

7 Home

8 On the range

9 Coin of Mexico

10 Chess piece

11 Concept

12 Slav

13 Other

14 Radiate

15 House

16 Speaker

17 Wedding

18 Family

19 Member

20 Soft drink

21 Transgress

22河

23 Cafe

24 Ending for

25 Walden

26 Irrigate

27 Genesis

28 Name

29 Observe

30 Emulate

31 Gourmand

32 Jilted

33 Loves

34 Alm

35 Creme de la creme

36 Delta

37 Pee Wee

38 Thick

39 DOWN

40 Cal

41 Swedish

42 Wine

43 Russian

44 Hemp

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IMAGE: EDEN  
CWELET, LIA  
RAIDSON, AVON  
TAGA  
TILLY, TIBA  
TOM, SAM  
REDAN, HALL  
COO, ROBIN  
GETTO, DAVID  
SOX, ELLI, DIER  
CRIB, PLAYING  
OIGLE, AMENGE  
RANIANE

Yesterday's Answer

25 Oct

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Lake

27 Crossed

Part

28 Ireland

Emulates

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Irish

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40 Quaker

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42 Ethiopian

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*Condemned to death at home*

## Bokassa gets asylum in Ivory Coast

BANGUI, Sept. 24 (Agencies) — Deposed Emperor Bokassa was condemned to death by Central Africa's new rulers Monday as he flew from France to the Ivory Coast and exile.

Bangui went wild with joy as the death sentence was announced but there was mounting anger that France had let the ousted tyrant slip through its fingers and take up the Ivory Coast's offer of refuge.

President David Dacko, 49, who ended the emperor's 14-year rule in a French-backed coup last Thursday, announced the decision.

Bokassa, he said, had been found guilty of raping, stealing and looting — but there was no mention of the evidence that he ordered and probably took part in a massacre of school children in April.

The ex-emperor arrived in Abidjan within hours of the death sentence announcement after spending two days on a French airstrip while France, refusing him entry, cast around for someone willing to take him in.

In Abidjan the nation's ruling party announced that the Ivory Coast has granted political asylum to Bokassa.

The announcement came shortly after Bokassa was flown to Abidjan aboard a French military aircraft after spending 56 hours at the French military airbase.

The Ivory Coast Democratic Party said its political bureau, after long deliberations with ministers, religious leaders and the National Women's Association, unanimously asked President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to grant



Bokassa  
Bokassa political asylum "for humanitarian reasons."

In Paris, informed sources said Bokassa's wife Catherine had made "pressing appeals in the name of her child" to Houphouet-Boigny by telephone from France.

In the past 16 years, the West African nation has granted asylum to three deposed presidents of Dahomey (now Benin), Hubert Maga in 1963, Christophe Soglo in 1967 and Emile Derlin Zinsou in 1969.

President Nicolas Grunitzky of Togo also went to Ivory Coast when overthrown in 1967, and Biafran leader Odeuemengwu Ojukwu when his secession attempt from Nigeria collapsed in 1970.

The French government had refused to

grant Bokassa asylum and held him in his private jet aircraft while seeking another country that would accept the self-styled emperor.

French newspapers severely criticized the government's handling of the affair after it helped former Central African President David Dacko to end Bokassa's bloody rule, which included the murder of the 100 schoolchildren earlier this year.

The influential daily *Le Monde* said Monday the incident at the airbase was "pitiable but rich in lessons, of the indecision, even the cowardice, of the government."

Bokassa, who ruled his landlocked Central African nation with an iron hand for 14 years, arrived at the military base at Evreux Friday night from Libya after being refused permission to land at Charles De Gaulle and Orly airports in Paris.

He had been in Tripoli negotiating with Libyan authorities for aid for his impoverished country when the coup occurred.

After more than 48 hours on the ground aboard his personal Caravelle jet *Duri Ughick*, French authorities tried to find a country to accept him, Bokassa left the plane late Sunday night along with the 26 other persons in his entourage.

The 58-year-old Bokassa, who served with distinction in the French army during the Indochina war, is a French citizen and possesses a valid French passport. But the government declared him "undesirable".



GETAWAY PLANE : The French military jet which took deposed Central African Emperor Bokassa into exile in the Ivory Coast Monday sits on the runway just before taking off for the trip. Meanwhile, back in his old capital, Bokassa was condemned to death.

### Figure skating champions

## Another Soviet pair defect

BERN, Sept. 24 (AP) — Oleg Protopopov and Ludmila Belousova, former world figure champions for the Soviet Union, have asked for political asylum in Switzerland.

A spokesman for the Swiss Justice Ministry said Monday the two defected during an exhibition tour of Western Europe. He said their request for political asylum was made several days ago, but he had no immediate comment on the motive for their request nor on their whereabouts.

Ministry spokesman Ulrich Hubacher said he expects a government decision on their request will take several weeks. He said they were in Switzerland but would not say where. The couple is married but believed to be childless.

Protopopov, 47, and Belousova, 43, dominated pair skating through most of the 1960s. They won Olympic gold medals in 1964 and 1968 and captured all world and European championships between 1965 and 1968.

Since then, they have frequently appeared on exhibition tours in the Soviet Union and in the West.

### Young controversy unabated

## McHenry sworn in as U.N. envoy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (R) — Black diplomat Donald McHenry took over Sunday as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations from Andrew Young who resigned in the midst of a row with Israel last month.

McHenry, 42, whose quiet speechiness is in contrast with Young's flamboyance, was sworn in at the White House.

The controversy which led to his predecessor's departure reverberated again at the ceremony.

President Jimmy Carter denied that Jewish leaders in the U.S. or anyone else had urged him to seek Young's resignation.

Young, one of Carter's key black supporters, quit during uproar over an unauthorized talk he had with an official of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The meeting infuriated Israel.

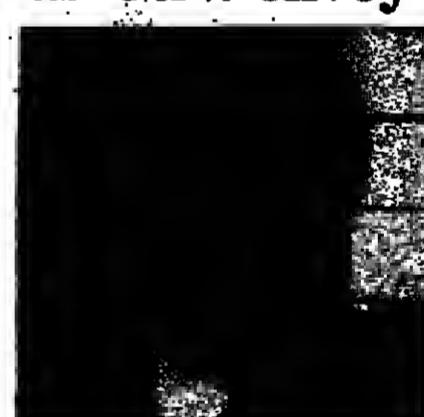
The outcome of the incident soured relations between U.S. Jews and blacks.

Carter referred to "my friend Andy Young" and described him as "a great American who served his country well."

He said McHenry's appointment reaffirmed U.S. commitment to ending racism and apartheid in South Africa and to bridging the gap between developed and developing nations.

Young, who plans to set up a private consultancy on international affairs, later referred to the succession as the passing of the baton.

"In a very real sense, I ran my part of the race and while I wasn't getting tired, my time expired," he said. "I really and truly have no regrets."



Donald McHenry

Questioned on television, Young said he would support Carter for the presidency again next year and forecast that Carter would not be challenged by Senator Edward Kennedy.

Young said "The thing that I'm afraid of most is that there is a fight in the Democratic Party that will make Senator Kennedy the nominee but make it impossible for him to win the election."

"And the reason why I stick with President Carter is that Senator Kennedy ought to be president — he will make a good president — but not in 1980."

McHenry, 42, a career diplomat unlike Young who was a political appointee, said at the swearing-in that the U.S. faced its toughest General Assembly session for 10 years.

## India, Australia test drawn because of rain

BANGALORE, India Sept. 24 (AP) — The second Test between Australia and India was abandoned as a draw when rain stopped play Monday afternoon.

Earlier, resuming at the overnight score of 376 for five, India raced to 457 without further loss before captain Sunil Gavaskar declared.

Translated from *Asharq Al-Awsat*.

Some of our competitors were generous enough to offer their congratulations. Others chose a more "sober grape" approach. A special play here was to remind of Kissinger's questionable policies towards the cause of the Arabs. But these forgot that our duty as journalists is to obtain and make public such impudent documents, without this in the least implying agreement with their content. The results of Kissinger's diplomacy are still with us and its author is far from a spent force in American politics. There need be no further justice for publishing.

At the end of last week our office saw a number of reporters from various papers and news agencies come to have a look at the first installment. We were glad to help, knowing that our publication plans are different from all others. We have started with those parts of the book dealing with relations to the Arab world, where others will start with problems like those of Vietnam, Cambodia or Chile. We shall of course cover all this in due course.

The matter, in fact, was slightly more complicated. The agreement signed by our paper stipulated that we should not scoop the American publication, so that Monday was our earliest possible start. Thus, technically, we publish at the same time as *Time* magazine and other international organs. But we scoop them actually as they do not appear on our market until Tuesday at the earliest.

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